A TELEPHONE TO THE SPHINX

Rapid Strides of Civilization in the Land of Egypt.

THE SOIL WHICH MOSES TROD.

It is Now Enjoying a Big Boom Ground By Shylocks-Greeks Grow Wealthy at Six Per Cent. a Month,

The Egypt of To-day.

Copyrighted 1889 by Frank G. Carpenter. CAIRO, Egypt, June 12 .- [Special to THE BEE . - Modern civilization is making rapid strides in the land of Egypt. The young giant of the west whose itching palm is reaching out towards Japan, China, Korea and the lands of south Asia, has already a strong grip on this birthplace of history, and the Egypt of the past has days that are num-Alexandria has long since arisen from the ashes of the bombardment of seven years ago, and it is now the size of Cleveland or Washington. Its buildings are European rather than Arabic, and its streets have French names. Cairo, the city of the Arabian nights, is fast becoming a city of Pari sian nights, and the Mohammedan call to prayer is mingled with the bacchanalian songs of the cafe chantants. Modern science is pulling the mummies from the pyramids. A telephone line runs almost to the very ear of the Sphynx and the old lady is being pulled from the sand by modern iron cars made in Europe. There is an hotel at the base of the Pyramid of Cheops, in which English men and women drink brandy and sods and the spirit of the nineteenth century with some of its virtues and all of its vices is breathing new life into the land of the Pharoahs. Egypt had more than two thousand American visitors this winter, and the amount left here by Cook's tourists alone is now, I am told, about \$2,500,000 a year. Cairo is becoming a winter residence ety, and it has hundreds of mansions which would do credit to New York or Paris. Real state has rapidly risen in value and the last upon which THE BABY MOSES LAY

the bullrushes is now worth a big price per square foot. When I visited Cairo about eight years ago the donkey was the chief hackney cab of the foreigner, and men, women and children went sight-seeing on long-eared beasts with donkey boys in blue gowns, following behind and punching up the animals by poking snarp sticks into patches of bare flesh as big as a dollar, each of which had been denuded of skin for the purpose.

The hotels had Egyptian servants in tur bans and gowns and you called your boy to your room by clapping your hands. Now the Ishmaelitish hack driver has taken the town and though he wears a fez cap, his dress is European and his cheek is as hard as that of an American cabby. The donkey boys, though they are as bright as ever, have lost their monopoly and their customers are confined to foreign men and to the natives. Inide the walls of Shepneard's hotel, where I

ping, you are as far away from old Egypt as you would be in the Grand hotel at Paris. The servants are French, speaking Swiss, in black, swallow-tail coats. The chambers have electric bells, and the \$4 a day which you pay for your board does not include either candles or soap.

The house is packed full and there are counts by the score and lords by the dozen. At dinner you see half the men in steel pen coats and the women in trails, low necks and short sleeves. There is a babel of English, French and German, and the only evidence that you are in the land of the Phareans is the tall palm trees which look wonderingly in at the windows.

The dahibeve or sail boat, which was form erly the only means of going up the Nile, has been superseded by steamers as comfortable ns those which cross the Atlantic, and the journey from Cairo to the interior of Nubia is one of the easiest and pleasantest in the world. There are now more than a thousand miles of railroad track in Egypt, and I trayaled to Cairo from Suez in an express train which made as good speed as that of ou trunk lines. The steam engine screeched as we passed through the land of Goshen, and at one of the stations, while telegraphing to Cuiro, I asked the price of land in this

WHICH JOSEPH GAVE TO HIS PATHER,

and was told that it was worth at least \$150 an acre. Our steamboat (in coming up the Red sea) crossed the path over which Moses led the Israelites, and in which Pharoah was drowned, and I drove out this afternoon in an American buggy to the site of Heliopois, where Plato studied, and hear which stands the old tree in whose hollow trunk the Virgin Mary hid herself with the child Jesus during the fight nerself with the child Jesus during the hight to Egypt. In passing through the streets of Cairo I saw the troops of the Khedive clad in a uniform like that of the soldiers of Europe, and among them were English officers and the red coats of the English army of occupation. The great governments of Europe now control Egypt. England dictates the actions of the Khedive, and foreign influence permeates every part of foreign influence permeates every part of the government. The European boud-hold ers practically own the country, and the lands of the Nile, if sold out at auction, would bardly bring the value of the mortgages which the Rothschilds and others hol upon them. The people are ground down by taxation now, as they have been under the most extravagant of their rulers in the past, and the Egyptian improvements above men-tioned, which are mainly for the benefit of the foreigners have come out of the peasants. Whatever Egypt may be in the future it is terribly oppressed to day, and

THE STORY OF IRELAND is nothing in comparison with the present

condition of Egypt.

The Egyptans should be the richest instead of the poorest people of the world.

What a wonderful country they have! It is a valley of guano in the midst of a desert.

The land is as black as your hat, and it now with a country as green as Kansas in The land is as black as your hat, and it now toems with crops as green as Kansas in June. It produces from two to three crops every year, and its soil gives out through the ages bounteous crops with no other fertilizer than this water of the Nile. Egypt is the gift of the Nile, and a wonderful gift it is. The country under the khedive to-day is the narrowest kingdom of the world. Extending between eight and nine hundred miles above between eight and nine hundred miles above Cniro its cuitivable soil is nowhere more than nine miles wide, and below here it than nine miles wide, and below here it spreads out in a great, green fan, the ribs of which are each a little more than one hundred miles long, and the top of which does not measure much more than the ribs. This fan is the famed Deita of the Nile, and with this long, narrow valley above it, it makes the Egypt of to-day. On the sides of this valley are great tracts of desert of sand of a glaring yellow silver, more sterile than the plains of Colorado or the alkali plains of the Rockies. The Egyptian desert is absolutely bare. The The Egyptian desert is absolutely bare. The rich fields of Egypt come to its edge on either side and you can step from the green-est grass to the dryest of sand, and standing on the green with your face toward the desert, far as the eye can reach, see nothing

but bloak, bare sand.

The whole of the soil of Egypt has been brought down from the mountains of Abyssinia by the Nile. It is nowhere more than fifty feet deep and its average depth is about thirty-five feet. Under this soil is found the sand. The Nile waters it as well as fertilizes it, for there is no rain to speak of fertilizes it, for there is no rain to speak of in Egypt. The country is flat. Here at Cairo you can see for miles in every direction, and standing on the great pyramid, the valley of the Nile is spread out below you in a great patchwork of different shades of green. There are no fences and few trees, here and there a grove of tall palm raise their faulike heads high up in the clear blue atmosphere, and near them you see a village of mud huts made of the same sun-dried sticks that Pharoah ground out of the

droves of donkeys laden with grass or grain. There are cattle and sheep by the thousands upon the fields and their fat sides glisten under the tropical sun as they munch the sweetest and juciest of clover. The air just now is as pure as that of Dengary and the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer. ver. All nature seems to smile and the only poor thing upon the scene is man.

Out of the 8,500,000 people of Egypt, fully 6,000,000 are peasants. They are known as "fellahs." They are the tillers of the soil, and they are the people who do the work, and make the money which pays the immense yearly debt of Egypt. These "fellahs" are the ancient Egyptians. They have been conversed, throughout the ages, until are the ancient Egyptians. They have been oppressed throughout the ages until they have no spirit left in them, and they are happy if they can get enough to keep themselves alive. You see their mud villages everywhere and they siave from morning until night in the fields. Their houses are rarely more than ten teet high and often not more than eight feet square. In an Egyptian village the houses are built close together. There are no pavesquare. In an Egyptian village the houses are built close together. There are no pavements, gas lamps nor modern improvements of any kind. The furniture of each house of any kind. The furniture of each house consists of a few mats, a sheep skin, a copper kettle and some earthenware pots. The bed of the family is a ledge of mud built in the side of the room. There are no windows and the cooking is usually done out of doors in a little earthen, pot-like stove. The fuel is of dried cow, camel or buffalo manure, and the

FOOD OF THE FAMILY is a mixture of sorgum seed, millet and beans ground up into a flour and baked into a sort of a big, round, flat cake. A large part of the food of the fellah consists of greens, and I watched one eating a turninyesterday. He began at the tip of the root and ate the raw indigestible vegetable to the very end of the green, leaving not a vestage of it. I have the green, leaving not a vestage of it. I have een them eating clover, and I am told that they seldom have any meat. Out of the milk of the buffalo and cow they make a sort of curd-like cheese, which is extensively used. They use no knives, forks nor spoons and at suppor they have, in addition to their vegetables, a sauce of onions and butter, into

which they dip pieces of bread and eat it.

These Egyptian peasants wear little or no clothing while working in the fields, and here in Cairo the apparel of the men consists of a long blue gown which comes to below the knees and a brown skull cap of wool. The women have gowns of blue cotton and the better classes of them cover up their faces with a long veil, which is fastened just under the eyes so as to hide the lower part of the features. Between this veil and the of the features. Between this veil and the cloth-head dress there is brass spool about three inches long, on each side of which the eyes show out. Some of the girls are beautiful, but I imagine that many of them look better with their veils on than off. The Egytian eye is large, black and sensuous. The eye-lashes are very long on both lids and the edges of the eye-list are of the blackered with kohl. The

eye-lids are often blackened with kohl. The eye-brows are straight and smooth and never bushy. The cheek bones are high, the forehead is receding and the nose somewhat inclined to flatness. In the country you find much darker women than you do in Cairo, and I see scores of them working in the fields without veils. These fellahin are Mohammedans, and they believe that

CHRISTIANS WILL BE ETERNALLY DAMNED. Very few of them attain riches and but few rise to power. Arabi Pasha was a "fellah" andhe was one of the few exceptions to this rule.

It is no wonder they remain poor.

have been taxed for ages to such an extent that they could barely live. Ismail Pasha, the last knedive, would, I am told, often collect taxes twice a year, coming down upon the farmers for a second sum after he had demanded the regular amount. If they were not able to supply it the tax gatherers sold their stock at auction, and he had the right to make such as he pleased work for him for nothing. At present there are about five million acres of land under cultivation in Egypt and there is an agricultural population of more than four millions. This gives less than one and one-fifth acre a person and the taxes amount to from \$4 to \$9 an acre and this is only one form of Egyptian taxation. Just outside of Cairo there is a government office, through which every piece of produce brought into the city for sale mus pass, and every article is taxed. The farmer who brings a donkey load of grass to the city for sale must pay a percentage on its value before he can go in with it. It is the same with a chicken or a pigeon, a basket of vegetables or anything that the farmer raises. Then there is a tax upon date trees amounting to \$200,000 a year, upon salt of more than a million, upon tobacco and slaughthe Egyptian sun. The donkey boy pays a tax, the storekeeper is taxed, and there is in addition to this a general tariff of about 8 per cent on all imports. There are taxes on sheep and goats. Which are pair whether the animals are sold or not. There are taxes on wells, taxes on fisheries, and taxes paid for lands which Egypt once owned, but which she gave up with the loss of Soudan. It is no wonder that the Egyptian people are poor. It is a wonder that they can exist at all.

The bulk of this money goes out of the country, and the natives of Egypt are growing poorer instead of richer. "Such taxaing poorer instead of richer. "Such taxa-tion," said our consul-general to me to-day, "would create a revolution in the United States, and there is hardly a country in the world which would stand it. Not a dollar of all the money which is thus collected is expended in public or private improvements among the hard-worked, overtaxed people, from whom it has been wrung. Egypt pays every year more than

THREE MILLION DOLLARS TO TURKEY. Why sne continues to do this is not well understood the world over. If England and Europe would shake their heads she could throw off the Turkish yoke, but the sultan of Turkey owes some large sums to the European bankers. The European bankers want this three million dollars, and it comes to them through the sultan. This is one way in which the Rothschilds grand the feilahin. The total revenue collected last year was nearly fifty million dollars, and of this more than twenty millions went to pay interests upon debts, which were entered into

by the Egyptian government in the past.

New York contains about four times as much farming land as Egypt. Suppose the farmers of New York, irrespective of the capitalists and town people, had to pay a tax of two hundred and twenty-five million dollars a year, they would be as heavily op-pressed, in proportion to their lands, as are the Egyptians. If they had to pay simply the tax of from four to nine dollars an acre they would have to mortgage their crops, and if, in addition to this, they had to pay import and export taxes, and taxes on their sales, the result would be an almost immediate bankruptey. Egypt is not much bigger in reality than Massachusetts. It is only about the size of Maryland. Suppose that Maryland had a population of 6,000,000 to live off her farming lands and should tax them at the above rate, and you get the condition of Egypt to-day. Verily the pound of flesh of the Shylock of Venice

was not more rigidly enacted than is now of the Egyptian peasants by the English and other European creditors.

These creditors watch the conditions of their debtors, and they see that all of the proceeds go into their pockets. Each of the cabinet officers of the khedive has a sub-minister under him who is a foreigner and the proposition for nearly everything passes through the hands of this sub-minister before they get to the Egyptian who is the Khedhive's counsellor. The most of these sub-ministers are English, and the Egyptians are now practically controlled by England. sub-ministers are English, and the Egyptians are now practically controlled by England. England dictates the ministers the khedive shall take into his cabinet. It dictates the rate of taxation, and in fact it is the controller of all state matters in Egypt. The khedive, I am told, would do much for the people if he could, but he has to submit. The English officers receive large salaries and though they are numerically, and in the matter of owning property in Egypt, fewer than either the French, the Italians or the Greeks. They are in influence and dictatorial power the leading European nation of Egypt. I am surprised to find how many Italians are coming to Egypt. Through the Italian consul at Alexandria. I find that there are twenty thousand Italians in that city alone and many of the best stores on the Mooski of Cairo, are now kept by Italians. French is the chief language in use by foreigners in Cairo. You find Frenchmen in all kinds of business. French officers manage the Suez canal and the Frenchown many fine houses here.

own many fine houses here.

Among the wealthiest of the foreigners, however, are the Greeks, they are the greeers of the country and They constitute the

ARISTOCRACY OF AUR XANDRIA. This great plain is cut up by canals, roads run here and there through it, and along these moves carnvan of camels of Egyptians in gowns upon donkeys, and of cach of whom has a little glass covered coun.

ter filled with the various kinds of coin on a stand beside him are Greeks. These Greeks own a great part of the lands of Egypt. The Egyptian peasant knows nothing of the philosophy of mortgages and interest. When he gets into difficulty he will pay any rate of interest to get out for the time and these Greeks have gone over the country and lent. Greeks have gone over the country and lent money at usurious rates, taking mortgages on the land. I am told they own now about one-fifth of the land of Egypt now about one-fifth of the land of Egypt and that they often get as much as 6 per cent a month on good security. The legal rate is less than this, the limit being 13 per cent per annum, but by the shaving of the notes they increase this amount 50 per cent and more at times. They dress in European clothes with the exception of the fez cap, which nearly all foreigners in Egypt wear, and some of them are well educated. They are the worst as well as the richest people of the worst as well as the richest people of Egypt. The poorer among them being often disreputable, and constantly mixed up in thefts and stabbing affrays. They look not thefts and stabbing affrays. They look not unlike the English and they are almost al-

ways good linguists. There are many wealthy Jews in Cairo and it is a curious thing that most of them are red headed. thing that most of them are red headed.

In addition to all these classes there is the population of the old part of the city which may be called Oriental Cairo. It is filled with bazaars owned by Turks, Persians, Syrians and Mohammedans from other parts of the world. In it you forget that the Eugens of the world. ropeanized Cairo exists and you live over again the scenes of the Arabian knights. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Keep Cool!

Now that the bears in the shade of the Pole Look peaked and put their tongues out and

Now that the mercury's high and goes higner. Now that the air is a curtain of fire: Now that the trolls and the gnomes do stoke Earth's boiling boilers with coal and coke; Now that Pop Neptune under the seas Complains that the water is ninety degrees Now that the tank-drama maidens, his kids The bright-haired brood of Oceanids, Have had to camp out in a deep sea dell Under the shade of an umbarell:

Now that Humidity's having its day, Don the flannel and put the biled shirt away

O, to live in refrigerator cars. O, to be an icehouse somewhere in Mars; O, to have a sottage on the Greenland shore, O, for a chalet on Mount Blane's summit

frore: O, for Nova Zembla or some Antarctic peak, O, to have a Mugwump's cold, hard check; O, to slide down ice banks on an Esquimaux O, to have a curi-cloud for hammock and

bed; O, to be a builfrog in a shady pool, Singing bass, and running a tadpole swimming school: O, to roll in snowdrifts and to swim in cham-

pagne punch, To have cold rain for breakfast and freshcaught hall for lunch; But these are dreams, the only means to keep you cool and gay, Don the flannel and put the biled shirt away!

CAPTURING A LEPER.

An Incident Illustrating a Feature in Hawaiian Life.

A correspondent writing on May 11

from Napoopoo, North Kona, to the Honolulu Gazette, says: Here is the latest Napoopoo sensation: Lot, an able bodied lever, residing at Napoopoo, had for a long time bid defiance to the authorities to arrest him. On Tuesday, the 7th inst., he was captured by the deputy sheriff, assisted by a policeman. The arrest was effected by means of a well arranged plan of siege laid down by John Antone Keulakekua. It seems that Lot had caused the impounding of a number of cattle in the proprietorship of which Mr. Antone was interested and demanded damages at the rate of \$2.25 per head. Mr. Antone couldn't see it, but started for Hookena to interview the district judge and obtain some process for the release of the impounded stock. The magistrate happened to be up on the mountain engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Antone did not care to wait the judicial convenience, nication with the deputy sheriff, after which this official and two policemen started with Antone for Napoopoo, but on sighting that pretty sequestered vil-lage, the citizen and officers parted company, a code of signals having been agreed upon. The officers took the road by way of the mountain and the citizens continued along shore. Mr. Antone called on Mr. Lot, informed him that he had not succeeded in finding the magistrate at Hookena, but that he wanted the cattle released all the same, engaging the leper in a parley to secure better terms. In the course of the conference the leper was drawn away a distance of about four pacefrom the sixteen-repeating rifle with which he had up to that successfully guarded his castle. The officers were in position outside the wall. The sig-nal having been given, they rushed in in opposite directions, and affected the arrest, though not till they had some pretty rough handling from the prisoner. In addition to the rifle, the prisoner was armed with a pocket pistol, with which, it is said, he intended, if taken, to kill his captor and then kill himself. The rifle and pistol were both secured and put out of reach of mischief. The unfortunate prisoner was then taken to Hookena.

Musings. Harry B. Smith in America. At night, when moonbeams gild the fence, I grasp an eagle's quill, And with a fervor most intense

I work my poet will. I woo sweet Fancy in a way That she cannot refuse, And grind out cantos grave an d gay,

Anon there comes a grewsome sound From out the moonlit yard; I grind my teeth with ire profound And use expressions hard; I rise, I seize all missiles nigh To give those cats their dues;

Then fur of every hue doth fly,

Philosophy of the Day. The degrees of luck are so various that they can be applied to all-circum stances.

Truths differ. Sometimes they are told to a man's face, and sometimes be-The truth about some men is not told until after they are dead.

Vanity produces corns and vexation of spirit. Trusts are combinations of men and corporations that cannot trust one an

If every man could have his way, the world would be almost depopulated.
Some men discipline themselves to

Experience gets there every time. Worry kills more men than wars. A woman tired of hearing of love is

ired of living.

Men would be less wicked if they would hunt for fewer opportunities. Great men can outgrow nicknames. Sometimes it is wiser to beg pardon than to fight. The other fellow may be bigger, and a black eye is a cloud. The man that never knows the time

wait. The man that guesses at probabilities often overreaches the man that waits for the truth. Many a man lives on the reputation

of day is always too late or too early to

others make for him. When you are constipated, have head ache, or loss of appetite, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pillets; they are pleasant to take and will cure

HE DWELLS UNDER GROUND.

The Strange Life of a Character in Thurston County.

ATONING FOR YOUTHFUL FOLLY.

Within a Gloomy Cave Where the

Sun's Rays Never Penetrate Mr. Ebesis Sighing a Lost Love's Requiem.

Buried From the World.

PENDER, Neb., July 5 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- Thurston county was doubtless entitled to the distinction of being the home of a more mysterious character than half the so-called mysteries that are daily chronicled in the press throughout the world. He lives in a hole in the ground about five miles east of town, and he has never been known to do a day's work, always dresses in the height of fashion and never runs in debt. Accompanied by Howling Wolf, an Omaha Indian, who has passed and repassed the dismal spot thousands of times within the past five years, I visited this strange character the other day. Driving about five miles east of this place we left the main traveled road leading to the Omaha agency, and turning to the north, drove perhaps three quarters of a mile down a cooley or ravine. Here Howling Wolf stopped the team and beckoned me to alight. I asked him what he was going to do, as there was nothing visible to indicate that we were within a mile of the abode of mortal man. He pointed to the ground a few feet ahead of the team, and upon closely scrutinizing the earth at a point to which my attention had been directed by my Indian friehd, I could see what appeared to be a board about two feetsquare.

Bidding Howling Wolf to take care of our team, I stepped to the spot and tapped a couple of times with the butt of my whip on what soon proved to be a door leading to the habitation of a man who is, in every sense of the word, a

The promptness with which my summons was answered almost startled me. I had searcely drawn my whip from the door after tapping the second time when up came the door, and two large grey eyes

PEERED UP TOWARD ME

from the strange cave below.
"Hello! there," he said, as he beckoned me to come down with his right hand, in which he held a dim light.

I followed him down a ladder into a narrow passage-way, which led to a door about eight feet from the entrance. Opening the door, which was made of rough lumber, he bade me "walk right in I did as directed, and he followed me, closing the door behind him. Before I had time to offer any excuse or reason for my presence, I was very politely invited to take a seat and make myself at home, when the gentleman of the decidedly strange abode struck out in a lightning speed of conversation, as "Colonel, it may seem strange to you

that a man of my build could content himself away down in the ground, out of sight of everybody, but I tell you I AM HAPPIER RIGHT HERE

with my pets (menning a couple of badgers, which were kept in a box in one corner) than I could possibly be else-where on earth." I acknowledged my surprise at this declaration, and asked him if he had

any particular objection to giving me some explanation as to his extremely odd and unusual preference. I drew a half-pint flask of brandy from my pocket and offered it to him.

Perhaps that will assist you in calling to mind many incidents of carly days, said. 'Thank you, sir; I don't use it. That's the stuff that is responsible for my be-

ing where I am to-day."

He frowned, as if the sight of the liquor fairly angered him, and he con-

"In 1862 I was working at my trade (coopering) at Vincennes, Ind. Near which place resided a young lady to whom I was engaged. In April of that year her parents removed to Mennesota and settled on a a farm near New Ulm. Soon after her removal to the west she be came dissatisfied with the new and wild country and longed to return to the

SCENES OF HER GIRLHOOD DAYS. This she made known to me in the second letter I received from her, and I determined to save up some money and go and take her back to Indiana. that time I was twenty-two years old, and was what you might call pretty wild,

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FIVE DOLLARS.

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Besides rubber teeth we make teeth on the following bases: GOLD, ALUM-

The best method in the city for extracting teeth without pain and without

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Teeth without plates, Bridge-work, Gold and Porcelain faced crowns, etc.

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but I succeeded in saving up my wages, and selling a young horse I owned, all of which aggregated a little over \$200. On the 10th of July I wrote her a letter telling her that on the following Monday I would start for Minnesota, and that I would take her back with me." Here the story was temporarily inter-rupted by the badgers in the box engag-ing in a furious fight. While the fight was in progress, Ebes, for that is the only name he would give, was right in his element. He jumped about in his cave, and clapping his hands together, shouted: "Get there, boys! Get there, boys!" And after the fight was over he winked at me and asked: "What do you

think of my family?" "But to go back to my story," he continued, "the night before I was to have started for Minnesota I got with the 'boys' and blew in every dollar I had on earth, and I was compelled to write to my intended and postpone my visit until September. This I did, and the next letter I received from her was filled with expressions of disappointment at the postponement. Pour girl! Had I known the fate that awaited her, I would have walked to Minnesota, for within a few short weeks from that time, she was

MURDERED BY THE SAVAGE SIOUX." Here he became much excited, and with clinched fists he paced back and forth on his earthern floor.

"Hare you ever read the history of that masacre, Mr. Ebes?" I inquired.
"Yes, sir," he replied. "I have it committed to memory," and going to a large trunk at the foot of his bed, he asked me to hold the light for him. Opening the trunk, which contained histories, novels, poems, Webster's dictionary and books of every description he commenced to remove volume after volume until he came to the one he wanted. It was a history of the massa cre of '62, written by Charles S. Bryant of St. Peter, Minn.

"This book does not contain an aceagerly scanned its pages as if he believed it possible that he had overlooked a page referring thereto. Finally placing the books back in the trunk, he proceedea:

"After receiving intelligence of Minnie's-there!-well, I may as well tell you now. Her first name was Minnie. and, as I was going to say, as soon as I learned of her tragic death, I began to roam about the country, going from Vincense, Ind., to Covington, Ky., then to Cleveland, Milwaukee, and hundreds of other towns and cities. I have walked over every foot of the ground for miles in either direction from New Ulm, where the dastardly doed was committed that has since made me miserable. In '69 I drifted back to Vincennes, and was there but a short time when I received word from Memphis that an uncle had died

AND LEFT ME \$36,000. and securing my money, I visited Memphis and again started for the west. spent about \$3,000 of my money ram-bling about, but finding it impossible to draw any consolation from a roaming life, I determined to try this way, and in '72. I invested most of my means in bonds, and for ten years I lived in a house something like this in Wisconsin. but my health seemed to fail me and I left Wisconsin and went to Minnesota and remained a time. From there I came here in '83, and here I expect to remain until my "light goes out. "How do you get your supplies," I

asked. "The Indians bring me whatever I order, and I pay them for their trouble I have a little means in a bank at Sioux City, and when I run out, I walk over (it is forty miles from here) and make a little draw, purchase a supply of provis-ions, and the Indians bring it to me by

The main part of the house or dugout occupied by this strange man is about ten feet square and perhaps it is fifteen feet from the surface of the earth to the "floor." The furniture consists of black walnut bedstead with springs, two chairs and a bench, an oil stove cooking utensils, a tin water pail, and a clock. The place is as dark as mid night, but a light is kept burning day and night. One side retreat is boarded up with rough pine lumber, with nails driven in across the entire width of the room. On these nails hangs Mr. Ebes wardrobe, which is anything but a

Mr. Ebes is six feet tall, and wears a full dark beard. His forehead, which is as fair as that of a woman, projects out over his eyes to a very noticeable degree. He is a very ready and easy talker, using good language, and the visiting his lonely place, is that he is voluntarily punishing himself for folly indulged in during his youth, by imprisoning himself in the dismal dirt den that he to-day calls home.

OMAHA Medical and Surgical Institute,

N. W. Cor. 13th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb.

THE LARGEST MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN THE WEST

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL

Chronic and Surgical Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.



PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO DEFORMITIES, DISEASES OF WOMEN, DISEASES
OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS, PRIVATE DISEASES, DISEASES
OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, LUNG AND THROAT DISEASES,
SURGICAL OPERATIONS, EPILEPSY OR FITS,
PILES, CANCERS, TUMORS, Etc.

J. W. McMENAMY, M. D., President,

And Consulting Physician and Surgeon. Organized with a full staff of Skilled Physicians, Surgeons and Trained Nurses.

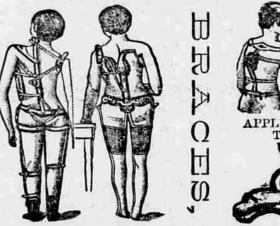
This establishment is a permanent medical institution, conducted by thoroughly educated physicians and surgeons of acknowledged skill and experience. The Institute buildings, situated on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Dodge streets, is composed of two large three-story brick buildings of over ninety rooms, containing our Medical, Surgical and Consultation Rooms, Drug Store, Laboratory, containing our Medical, Surgical and Consultation Rooms, Drug Store, Laboratory, Offices, Manufactory of Surgical Appliances and braces, and the Boarding Department for Patients, in charge of competent persons, constituting the largest and the most thoroughly equipped Medical and Surgical Establishment in the West, one of the three largest in the United States, and second to none.

We have superior advantages and facilities for treating diseases, performing surgical operations, boarding and nursing patients, which, combined with our acknowledged ability, experience, responsibility and reputation, should make the Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute the first choice.

You can come direct to the Institute, day or night, as we have hotel accommodations as good and as cheap as any in the city.

We make this explanation for the benefit of persons who may feel inclined to go further east for medical or surgical treatment and do not appreciate the fact that Omaha possesses the largest and most complete Medical and Surgical Institute west of New York, with a capital of over \$100,000.

DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY.



Best Facilities, Apparatus and Remedies for Successful Treatment of

every form of Disease requiring MEDICAL or SURGICAL

TREATMENT.

In this department we are especially successful. Our claims of superfortly over all others are based upon the fact that this is the only medical establishment manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. We have three skilled instrument makers in our employ, with improved machinery, and have all the latest inventions, as well as our own patents and improvements, the result of twenty years' experience.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.

The treatment of diseases by electricity has undergone great changes within the past few years, and electricity is now acknowledged by all schools of medicine as the great remedy in all chronic, special and nerve diseases, for nervous debility, paralysis, rheumatism, diseases of women, etc., and in many eye and ear diseases it is the most valuable of all remedies.

In order to obtain its full virtues, it is absolutely necessary to have the proper apparatus. We have lately purchased three of the largest and most complete batteries manufactured, so constructed as to give the most gentle as well as the most powerful current. Persons treated at this Institute by electricity recognize at once the difference between our expensive and complete electrical apparatus and the common, cheap batteries, in use by many physicians. Over 3,000 dollars invested in electrical apparatus.

PRIVATE, SPECIAL, NERVOUS AND BLOOD DISEASES.

We claim to be the only reliable, responsible establishment in the west making a specialty of this class of diseases. Dr. McMenamy was one of the first thoroughly educated physicians to make a special study of this class of diseases, and his methods and inventions have been adopted by specialists in Europe and America. He is the inventor of the Clamp Compress Suspensory, acknowledged the best in use. All others are copied after his invention. By means of a simple operation, painless and safe, recently brought into use, we cure many cases that have been given up as incurable by medical treatment. (Read our book to men, sent free to any address.)



DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

We have had wonderful success in this department in the past year, and have made many improvements in our facilities for treatment, operations, artificial eyes, etc.

We have greatly improved our facilities and methods of

treating cases by correspondence, and are having better success in this department than ever before.

We are fully up to the times in all the latest inventions in medical and surgical on we propose to make a FULL SET OF TEETH on rubber for \$5, guaranteed to be as well made as plates sent out from any dental office in this city, and for operations, appliances and instruments. Our institution is open for investigation to any persons, patients or physicians. We invite all to correspond with or visit us before taking treatment elsewhere, believing that a visit or consultation will convince any intelligent person that it is to their advantage to place them-This offer is not made by us simply to get you into our office and charge you Do not allow others to prejudice you before making us a call and examining selves under our care.

Since this advertisement first appeared, many boasting pretenders and frauds have come and gone and many more will come and go, remembered only by their unfortunate

"A wise man investigates first and decides afterwards,
A fool decides first, then investigates."

The Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute is indorsed by the people and the press.

More capital invested, more skilled physicians employed, more modern appliances, instruments and apparatus in use, more cases treated and cured, more successful surgical operations performed, than in all other medical establishments in the West combined.

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All Blood Diseases successfully treated. Syphilitic Poison removed from the system without mercury. New Restorative Treatment for Loss of Vital Power. Patients unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Medicines or instruments sent by mail or express securely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One Tersonal interview preferred. Call and consult us or send history of your case, and we will send in-plain wrapper, our HOOK TO MEN, FREE: Upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Impotency, Syphilis, Gleet and Varicocole, with question list. Address, Have exceeded their expectations. The low prices, together with fine work and perfect fit, nave satisfied their customers that it is the cheapest place to buy their garments. They are constantly relving new goods for the summer trade.

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